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BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION **COMMISSIONERS** RECEIVED JEFF HATCH-MILLER - Chairman 3 WILLIAM A. MUNDELL MARC SPITZER 2005 DEC -5 P 3: 32 MIKE GLEASON KRISTIN K. MAYES AZ CORP COMMISSION DOCUMENT CONTROL 5 6 IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF DOCKET NO. G-02528A-05-0314 **DUNCAN RURAL SERVICES CORPORATION** 7 FOR A RATE INCREASE **NOTICE OF FILING TESTIMONY** 8 9 10 The Utilities Division ("Staff") provides this notice that it has filed the Surrebuttal Testimony of Daniel Zivan and Steven Irvine. 11 12 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 5th day of December 2005. 13 14 15 son D. Gellman, Attorney 16l egal Division Arizona Corporation Commission 17 1200 West Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007 18 (602) 542-3402 19 20° 21 22 23 The original and thirteen (13) copies of the foregoing were filed this 5th 24 day of December 2005 with: 25 **Docket Control** Arizona Corporation Commission

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1200 West Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007

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SURREBUTTAL

TESTIMONY

OF

DANIEL ZIVAN

STEVE IRVINE

DOCKET NO. G-02528A-05-0314

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF DUNCAN RURAL SERV ICES CORPORATION FOR A RATE INCREASE

DECEMBER 5, 2005

ZIVAN

BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

JEFF HATCH-MILLER
Chairman
WILLIAM A. MUNDELL
Commissioner
MARC SPITZER
" Commissioner
MIKE GLEASON
Commissioner
KRISTIN K. MAYES
Commissioner

IN THE MATTER OF THER APPLICATION OF)
DUNCAN RURAL SERVICES CORPORATION)
FOR A RATE INCREASE)

DOCKET NO. G-02528A-05-0314

SURREBUTTAL

TESTIMONY

OF

DANIEL ZIVAN

PUBLIC UTILITIES ANALYST III

UTILITIES DIVISION

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

DECEMBER 5, 2005

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY DUNCAN RURAL SERVICES CORPORATION DOCKET NO. G-02528A-05-0314

The Surrebuttal testimony of Staff witness Daniel Zivan addresses the following issues:

<u>Long-term debt</u> – Staff's recommendation included in its direct testimony remains unchanged.

Interest expense – Staff's recommendation included in its direct testimony remains unchanged.

<u>Revenue annualization</u> – After reviewing the information provided in Duncan Rural Services Corporation ("Duncan") rebuttal testimony, Staff retracts its annualization adjustment included in its direct testimony. Staff's revised position decreases test year revenue by \$2,574 and precipitates the need for an equal boost to the revenue increase.

<u>Line of credit</u> – Staff recommends approval of a \$70,000 line of credit for Duncan to borrow from Duncan Valley Electric Cooperative for the exclusive purpose of financing increases to its under-collected Purchased Gas Adjustor ("PGA") bank balance.

<u>Revenue requirement</u> - Staff's recommendation included in its direct testimony remains unchanged.

<u>Arizona Corporation Commission Assessment Charge ("ACC Assessment") bill add-on</u> – Staff's recommendation included in its direct testimony remains unchanged.

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I. INTRODUCTION

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Q. Please state your name, occupation, and business address.

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Corporation Commission ("ACC" or "Commission") in the Utilities Division ("Staff").

My name is Daniel Zivan. I am a Public Utilities Analyst III employed by the Arizona

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My business address is 1200 West Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85007.

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Q. Did you previously file direct testimony in this case?

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A. Yes.

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Q. What is the purpose of your surrebuttal testimony in this proceeding?

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A. The purpose of my surrebuttal testimony in this proceeding is to present Staff's response

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to the rebuttal testimony of Duncan Rural Services Corporation ("Duncan" or the

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"Cooperative") witnesses Mr. Jack Shilling and Mr. John V. Wallace regarding long-term

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debt financing, interest expense, revenue annualization, a line of credit, revenue

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requirement and a bill add-on.

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Q. What other Staff witnesses are involved in the presentation of Staff's responses to rebuttal testimonies?

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A. Staff witness Steve Irvine is presenting Staff responses to the Cooperative's rebuttal

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testimonies regarding purchased gas adjustor ("PGA") \$0.10 bandwidth, combining

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Summer and Winter rates, uniform commodity rates across customer classes, and the

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effect on rates from Staff's revocation of its \$2,574 revenue annualization adjustment.

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Q. How is your surrebuttal testimony organized?

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A. My surrebuttal testimony is organized in seven sections. Section I is this introduction.

Section II discusses long-term debt. Section III discusses interest expense. Section IV

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discusses the Arizona Corporation Commission Assessment Charge ("ACC Assessment").

Section V discusses Staff's annualization adjustment. Section VI discusses Staff's recommendation for a line of credit. Section VII discusses the revenue requirement for Duncan.

II. LONG-TERM DEBT FINANCING

Q. Did Duncan change its financing request in its rebuttal testimony?

A. Yes. Duncan initially requested authorization to incur \$268,988 of debt. Duncan's rebuttal increased the requested debt authorization to \$600,000 to cover \$502,000 of current advances from Duncan Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc. ("DVEC") and provide \$98,000 for future advances from DVEC (Shilling Rebuttal at Page 6).

Q. Does Staff have concerns with Duncan's proposed loan amount of \$600,000?

A. Yes. Duncan's capital structure at the end of the test year consisted of 142 percent debt and negative 42 percent patronage capital. Issuing any additional long-term debt would further exacerbate Duncan's excessively leveraged capital structure and make achieving Staff's recommended equity goals even more difficult. Additionally, issuing \$600,000 of long-term debt would cause past operating expenses to be converted to long-term debt; therefore, putting the burden of paying past operating expenses on future customers.

Q. What amount of long-term debt is Staff recommending?

A. Staff recommends long-term debt financing in the amount of \$330,484. This represents the amount that Duncan spent on plant improvements and the amount that Staff recommended in its direct testimony. In addition, as discussed later, Staff also recommends authorization for a \$70,000 line of credit to finance the under-collected

 purchased gas adjustor ("PGA") balance to the extent that the under-collection increases from the balance at the time of implementation of new rates as ordered in this rate case.

- Q. What support does Duncan provide to rebut Staff's position that authorizing debt to cover obligations resulting from previously incurred operating expenses would not result in cost shifting?
- A. Duncan provided the following response.

DRSC has experienced a decline in its customer base. DRSC's customer base has been the same customers who have taken service from DRSC for years. Consequently, its existing customers were present when these advances were incurred and are still present today (Shilling Rebuttal at Page 6).

- Q. Would a declining customer base preclude the cost shifting?
- A. No. A declining customer base shifts costs from customers that discontinue service to those that retain service since the Cooperative can no longer recover the costs incurred to provide service to customers that leave the system that have effectively been deferred for recovery to a later period.
- Q. Does the Cooperative's rebuttal testimony correctly state Staff's position regarding Duncan's obligations to DVEC that are not authorized for conversion to long-term debt?
- A. No. The Cooperative states:
 - . . . Staff has not recommended that all of DRSC's cash advances be converted to LTD but has only recommended that \$330,484 be converted and the remaining amounts of advances of \$171,516 be repaid when these funds are available (Schilling Rebuttal at Page 4).

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testimony regarding how the remaining advances should be treated.

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How does Staff view the remaining advances? Q.

The remaining cash advances are not debt because they were not authorized by the Α.

Commission. However, the cash advances did occur, therefore, Staff views them as equity

This statement is not accurate as Staff did not make a recommendation in its direct

infusions from DVEC.

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Is the historical cash-advance relationship that has developed between DVEC and O.

Duncan appropriate?

A. No. Duncan has continually borrowed money from DVEC effectively delaying applying for a rate increase. This behavior is an inappropriate way for Duncan to address its stressed financial situation and only serves to prolong and exacerbate its condition. As stated in Staff's direct testimony, the implication for DVEC from this relationship is less immediate cash available for its own operations and potential harm to its ratepayers in the event the advances are not repaid. Delays in repayment could affect the timing and amount of DVEC rate adjustments. Duncan should request rate relief when dictated by cash flow needs rather than relying on DVEC to pay operating expenses and fund plant improvements.

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III. INTEREST EXPENSE

Q. What does Duncan recommend for interest expense?

A. In its rebuttal testimony Duncan recommends interest expense in the amount of \$39,187 which includes \$14,087 of interest expense on current loans and \$25,100 of interest expense at 5 percent related to the \$502,000 existing obligation to DVEC that is a portion of the requested $600,000 \text{ loan } [14,087 + (502,000 \times .05)] = 39,187.$

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Does Staff agree with Duncan's use of 5 percent to determine the annual interest Q. expense amount?

No. Duncan did not explain why it used an interest rate of 5 percent to calculate its A. interest expense. The applicable interest rate on long-term debt is equal to the Arizona Electric Power Cooperative Inc.'s ("AEPCO") interest rate charged on "270 Day Fixed Rate Notes", which is currently 2.725 percent. There is no evidence that the rate has changed.

Does Staff agree with the Cooperative's proposed interest expense? 0.

First, Staff recommends interest expense based on existing debt and Staff's A. recommend \$330,484 additional debt authorization. The Cooperative used the existing debt and \$502,000 of requested debt to calculate interest expense. Second, Staff used an interest rate of 2.725 percent to determine the level of interest expense of \$23,093 which represents \$14,087 for existing long-term debt and \$9,006 for the recommended \$330,484 long-term debt. The Cooperative used \$14,087 for the existing debt and applied a 5 percent rate to its \$502,000 amount.

IV. ACC ASSESSMENT BILL ADD-ON

Q. Does Duncan agree with Staff's recommended Operating Income Adjustment No. 3 that removes the ACC Assessment from revenue and expenses?

Yes. Duncan agrees to the removal of the ACC Assessment from revenues and expenses A. (Wallace Rebuttal at Page 6). However, the Cooperative objects to recovering the ACC Assessment through a bill add-on. Staff has interpreted the Cooperative's objection as meaning it does not want to show the ACC Assessment as a separate line item on customer bills but would combine the Assessment with other charges.

¹ September 2, 2005

to Staff?

No.

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Q.

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V. REVENUE ANNUALIZATION

Q. Did Duncan present any support in its rebuttal testimony for its claim that Staff's Operating Income Adjustment No. 1 – Revenue Annualization is unnecessary

Is combining the ACC Assessment with other charges on the customer bill acceptable

programming costs with the Cooperative's current billing system. The Cooperative is in

the process of updating its billing system to one that more readily provides a separate line

for the ACC Assessment. The Cooperative is concerned with the cost of programming the

current billing system when it is in the process of converting to a new one. The billing

system update may take a year to complete. Staff is sympathetic to the Cooperative's

circumstances and supports allowing Duncan to postpone presenting the ACC Assessment

Placing the ACC Assessment on a separate line would require incurring

because Duncan has not experienced measurable growth?

on a separate line until its billing system is updated.

A. Yes. The Company's RUS Form 7 Report, Part R (Wallace, Rebuttal Attachment), shows that 2005 customer counts are less than the test year level. Therefore, Staff retracts its \$2,574 adjustment to annualize test year revenue.

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VI. LINE OF CREDIT

Q Does Staff recognize a potential cash flow need for Duncan in addition to rates?

A. Yes. Due to the magnitude and seasonality of the cost of gas for natural gas distribution utilities there is a significant seasonal lead or lag between recovery and payment of gas costs. For utilities such as Duncan with adjustor mechanisms, this lead or lag is reflected in a PGA bank balance. It is not unusual for a PGA bank balance to exceed the on-going cash flow generated from authorized returns. Accordingly, natural gas distributions

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utilities need a method to finance under-collected PGA bank balances. Accordingly, Duncan may require additional financing for under-collected gas costs.

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Q. Does Staff have a recommendation that would assist the Cooperative with cash flow needs related to under-collected PGA bank balances?

6 7 A. Yes. Staff recommends authorization of a \$70,000 revolving line of credit for Duncan to borrow funds from DVEC with an interest rate equal to the AEPCO's rate of interest charged on "270 Day Fixed Rate Notes", which is currently 2.725 percent.

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Q. How should the line of credit be used?

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The line of credit should be approved with the condition that it be used exclusively to address Duncan's under-collected PGA bank balance. Duncan would have use of the line of credit for amounts greater than the balance of the under-collected PGA bank balance at the time that rates from this rate proceeding are implemented. For example, if Duncan's under-collected bank balance at the implementation of the approved rates in this rate case is \$30,000 and then after three months the under-collected PGA bank balance increased to \$45,000, then Duncan would be able to borrow \$15,000 against the line of credit. If the under-collected bank balance subsequently decreased to \$35,000, then Duncan would be required to repay \$10,000 of the line of credit balance to DVEC so that the borrowed balance each month is maintained at, or below, the amount that the under-collected balance exceeds \$30,000. In this example, at no point would Duncan be able to borrow from the line of credit when the under-collected balance drops below \$30,000, the balance at the date new rates become effective.

VII. REVENUE REQUIREMENT

Q. What is Duncan's proposed revenue increase?

A. Duncan requested a revenue increase of \$147,406 in its initial application. The Cooperative's rebuttal testimony boosted the requested revenue increase to \$167,705 (Wallace Rebuttal, Page 3). Duncan requested the additional increase to provide a 2.00 times interest earned ratio ("TIER") based on the assumption that the Commission authorizes \$502,000 of additional long-term debt at 5 percent. Additionally, Duncan has requested a 5 percent rate increase effective January 1, 2006, which is 17 days after the scheduled December 15, 2005 hearing and another 5 percent increase to become effective January 1, 2007.

Duncan asserts that its revised revenue requirement is needed to comply with Staff's recommendations to increase equity to 30 percent of total capital and to discontinue use of unauthorized cash advances from DVEC (Schilling Rebuttal at Page 2).

Q. Are these reasons adequate justification for Duncan's boosted revenue requests?

A. No. First, as previously discussed, Staff is recommending authorization for a \$70,000 line of credit from DVEC to finance increases in the Cooperative's PGA bank balance. Second, Staff's recommend revenue provides sufficient cash flow to achieve Staff's recommendation for the Cooperative to grow its equity by 5 percent yearly.

Q. What net margin must the Cooperative experience to grow equity by 5 percent?

A. The Cooperative's filing shows total capital of \$363,884 at the end of the test year. If total capital remains at \$363,884 at the end of 2005, the Cooperative will need a net margin of \$18,194 (\$363,000 x .05) to achieve Staff's recommended equity growth of five percent. Staff's recommended revenue results in a net margin of \$42,682 providing an excess of

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SURREBUTTAL SUMMARY

- Q. Please summarize Staff's surrebuttal testimony.
- A. Staff recommends the following:

\$24,488. In other words, the Cooperative can experience a combination of revenue declines or expense increases and still achieve 5 percent growth in equity.

Q. How will the Cooperative's estimated average \$80,000 per year capital expenditures over the next five year affect its ability to achieve 5 percent growth in equity?

A. Assuming a 3.6 depreciation rate and a 3.00 percent interest expense, each \$1,000 of incremental borrowing for capital expenditures will erode \$116 of the \$24,488 excess in the initial year and \$66 each year thereafter. Table 1 below shows the net margin required in each of the first three years to support only the Cooperative's estimated \$80,000 per year capital improvements and grow equity by 5 percent each year assuming all funds are borrowed and the Cooperative's equity balance remains negative.

Table 1

		14010 1		
Year	Interest	Depreciation	Capital (5%)	Total
One	\$2,400	\$2,880	\$4,000	\$9,280
Two	\$4,800	\$5,760	\$4,000	\$14,560
Three	\$7,200	\$8,640	\$4,000	\$19,840

with the \$18,194 requirement based on the test year end results in a total annual net margin requirement of \$38,034, which is less than the \$42,682 net margin provided by Staff's recommended revenue.

Combining the net margin requirement for year three (worst case scenario) of \$19,840

Long-term debt – Staff recommends that long-term debt financing in the amount of \$330,484 be approved.

Interest expense – Staff recommends interest expense in the amount of \$23,093.

Revenue annualization – Staff retracts the \$2,574 annualization adjustment.

Line of credit – Staff recommends approval of a \$70,000 line of credit for Duncan to borrow from Duncan Valley Electric Cooperative for the exclusive purpose of financing increases to its under-collected Purchased Gas Adjustor ("PGA") bank balance.

Revenue requirement – Staff recommends an increase in revenue of \$149,981.

ACC Assessment bill add-on – Staff recommends that Duncan be ordered to have a separate bill add-on line for the ACC Assessment, however, Staff supports allowing the Cooperative to postpone presenting the ACC Assessment on a separate line until its billing system is updated.

Q. Does this conclude your surrebuttal testimony?

A. Yes, it does.

Surrebuttal Schedule DTZ-1

REVENUE REQUIREMENT

LINE <u>NO.</u>	DESCRIPTION	OI	[A] DMPANY RIGINAL COST		[B] STAFF ORIGINAL <u>COST ¹</u>
1	Adjusted Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(46,968)	\$	(47,976)
2	Depreciation and Amortization	\$	49,645	\$	49,645
3	Long-term Debt Interest Expense	\$	31,112	\$	23,093
4	Income Tax Expense		N/A	\$	12,331
5	Principal Repayment	\$	45,303	\$	54,661
6	Recommended Increase in Operating Margin	\$	108,814	\$	113,641
7	Gross Revenue Conversion Factor		1.3514		1.3198
8a 8b 8c	Recommended Increase in Operating Revenue Percent Increase (Line 8a / Line 9) - Per Staff Percent Increase (Line 8a / Line 9) - Per Coop	\$	147,406 N/A 22.70%	\$	149,981 23.10% N/A
9	Adjusted Test Year Operating Revenue	\$	649,377	\$	323,238
10	Recommended Annual Operating Revenue	\$	796,783	\$	473,219
	Recommended Operating Margin Recommended Net Margin	\$ \$	61,846 30,845	\$ \$	65,665 42,682
	Recommended Operating TIER (L11a+L4)/L3 - Per Staff Recommended Net TIER Per Coop		N/A 2.00		3.38 N/A
13a 13b	Recommended DSC (L11a+L2+L4)/(L3+L5) - Per Staff Recommended DSC Per Coop		N/A 1.38		1.64 N/A
14	Adjusted Rate Base	\$	772,408	\$	758,057
15	Rate of Return (L10 / L14)		8.01%		8.66%

References:

Column [A]: Company Schedules A-1, C-1, C-3 Column [B]: Staff Schedules DTZ-2, DTZ-8

¹ Staff recommendation reflects Duncan Rural Service Corporations initial revenue increase of \$147,406. In rebuttal testimony the company has requested an increase of \$167,705.

GROSS REVENUE CONVERSION FACTOR

LINE NO.	DESCRIPTION	(A) ¹		(B)	(C)	(D)
1 2 3 4 5 6	Calculation of Gross Revenue Conversion Factor: Billings Uncollectible Factor Revenues Less: Combined Federal and State Tax Rate (Line 12) Subtotal (L3 - L4) Revenue Conversion Factor (L1 / L5)	0.0 1.0 0.2	00000 00000 00000 42297 0.7577 31978			
11	Calculation of Effective Tax Rate: Operating Income Before Taxes (Arizona Taxable Income) Arizona State Income Tax Rate Federal Taxable Income (L7 - L8) Applicable Federal Income Tax Rate (Line 34) Effective Federal Income Tax Rate (L9 x L10) Combined Federal and State Income Tax Rate (L8 +L11)	6.9 93.0 18.5 17.2	0000% 0680% 0320% 0545% 0617% 0297%			
13 14 15	Required Operating Income (Schedule DTZ-1, Line 5) AdjustedTest Year Operating Income (Loss) (Schedule DTZ-10, Line 16) Required Increase in Operating Income (L13 - L14)		5,665 <u>7,976)</u>	113,641		
16 17 18	Income Taxes on Recommended Revenue (Col. (D), L33) Income Taxes on Test Year Revenue (Col. (B), L33) Required Increase in Revenue to Provide for Income Taxes (L16 -L17)		2,331 4,008) \$	36,340		
19	Total Required Increase in Revenue (L15 + L18)		\$	149,980		
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Calculation of Income Tax: Revenue (Schedule DTZ-9, Columns C and E) Less: Operating Expenses Excluding Income Taxes Less: Synchronized Interest (L37) Arizona Taxable Income (L20 - L21 - L22) Arizona State Income Tax Rate Arizona Income Tax (L23 x L24) Federal Taxable Income (L23 - L25) Federal Tax on First Income Bracket (\$1 - \$50,000) @ 15% Federal Tax on Second Income Bracket (\$51,001 - \$75,000) @ 25% Federal Tax on Third Income Bracket (\$75,001 - \$100,000) @ 34% Federal Tax on Fifth Income Bracket (\$100,001 - \$335,000) @ 39% Federal Tax on Fifth Income Bracket (\$335,001 - \$10,000,000) @ 34% Total Federal Income Tax Combined Federal and State Income Tax (L25 + L32)	\$ 399 \$ 20 \$ 69 \$ (80 \$ (60 \$ (60	ar 3,238 \$ 5,222 0,657 2,641) 968% \$ 6,185) 7,500) 6,250) 3,803)	(6,455) (17,553) (24,008)	Staff Recommended \$ 473,218 \$ 395,222 \$ 20,657 \$ 57,339 6.968% \$ 53,344 \$ 7,500 \$ 836 \$ - \$ - \$ -	\$ 3,995 \$ 8,336 \$ 12,331
34	Applicable Federal Income Tax Rate [Col. (D), L32 - Col. (B), L32] / [Col. (C)	, L26 - Col. (A), i	 L26]		•	18.5545%
36	Calculation of Interest Synchronization: Rate Base (Schedule DTZ-3, Col. (C), Line 13 Weighted Average Cost of Debt Synchronized Interest (L35 x L37)		8,057 2.73% 0,657			

¹ Staff recommendation reflects Duncan Rural Service Corporations initial revenue increase of \$147,406. In rebuttal testimony the company has requested an increase of \$167,705.

OPERATING INCOME - TEST YEAR AND STAFF RECOMMENDED

			[A]		[B]		[C] STAFF		[D]		[E]
Line			MPANY ST YEAR	TF	STAFF ST YEAR		ST YEAR AS		STAFF OPOSED		STAFF
No.	DESCRIPTION		FILED		USTMENTS	ΑĽ	JUSTED		HANGES	RECO	MMENDED 1
1	REVENUES:								<u></u>	1150	
2	Sales Revenue of Gas - Base Cost of Gas	\$	206,689	\$	(206,689)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
3	Sales Revenue of Gas - Fuel Adjustor	\$	118,453	\$	(118,453)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	
4	Sales Revenue of Gas - Non Base Cost of Gas	\$	319,025	\$	(997)	\$	318,028	\$	149,980	\$	468,008
5	Other Operating Revenue	\$	5,210	\$	-	\$	5,210	\$		\$	5,210
6	Total Revenues	\$	649,377	\$	(326,139)	\$	323,238	\$	149,980	\$	473,218
7	EVDENCES.										
8	EXPENSES: Gas Purchases	\$	325,260	\$	(325,260)	\$		\$		\$	
U	Gas Fulcilases	Ψ	323,200	Ψ	(323,200)	Ψ	-	Φ	-	Ф	-
9	Distribution Expense - Operations										
10	Supervision	\$	950	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	950	\$	_	\$	950
11	Mains & Services	\$	110,026	\$	-	\$	110,026	\$	-	\$	110.026
12	Measuring & Regulation Stations	\$	13,753	\$	-	\$	13,753	\$	_	\$	13,753
13	Meters & House Regulators	\$	20,214	\$	-	\$	20,214	\$	-	\$	20,214
14	Other Expenses	\$	3,116	\$	-	\$	3,116	\$	_	\$	3,116
15	Rents	\$	6,039	\$	-	\$	6,039	\$	-	\$	6,039
16	Total Distribution Expense-Operations	\$	154,098	\$		\$	154,098	\$		\$	154,098
											,
17	Distribution Expense - Maintenance										
18	Maintenance-Supervision	\$	-	\$	=	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
19	Maintenance-Mains & Services	\$	46,098	\$	-	\$	46,098	\$	-	\$	46,098
20	Maintenance-Measuring & Regulation Stations	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
21	Maintenance-Services	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
22	Maintenance-Meters & House Regulators	\$	8,726	\$	-	\$	8,726	\$	-	\$	8,726
23	Maintenance-Other Equipment	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
24	Total Distribution Expense-Maintenance	\$	54,824	\$	-	\$	54,824	\$	-	\$	54,824
25	Consumer Accounts Expense		05.010	•		•		_			
26	Meter Reading Expense	\$	25,048	\$	=	\$	25,048	\$	-	\$	25,048
27	Consumer Expense	\$	30,523	\$	•	\$	30,523	\$	-	\$	30,523
28	Reserve for Uncollectible Accounts	\$	1,500	\$	-	\$	1,500	\$	-	\$	1,500
29 30	Information & Instruction ads Total Consumer Accounts Expense	\$	3,058	<u>\$</u>		\$	3,058 60,129	\$		\$	3,058
30	Total Consumer Accounts Expense	Ф	60,129	Þ	•	. 4	60,129	Þ	-	Þ	60,129
31	Administrative and General Expense										
32	Salaries	\$	8,491	\$	_	\$	8.491	\$	_	\$	8,491
33	Office Supplies and Expenses	\$	3.606	\$	_	\$	3,606	\$	_	\$	3,606
34	Outside Services Employed	\$	11,826	\$		\$	11,826	Š		\$	11,826
35	Rate Case	\$		Š	-	\$		Š	_	\$	11,020
36	Property Insurance	Š	_	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_	\$	_
37	Injuries and Damage Ins.	\$	17,568	\$		\$	17,568	\$	_	\$	17,568
38	Regulatory Commission Expense	\$	15,802	\$	(6,323)	\$	9,479	\$	-	\$	9,479
39	Miscellaneous General	\$	5,550	\$	-	\$	5,550	\$	_	\$	5,550
40	Total Administrative and General Expense	\$	62,843	\$	(6,323)	\$	56,520	\$	-	Š	56,520
	·				• • •		•				,
41	Interest Expense - Customer Deposits	\$	367	\$	-	\$	367	\$	-	\$	367
42	Depreciation and Amortization Expense	\$	49,645	\$	-	\$	49,645	\$	-	\$	49,645
43	Tax Expense - Property	\$	19,639	\$	-	\$	19,639	\$	-	\$	19,639
44	Tax Expense - Income Taxes	\$	(30,460)	\$	6,452	\$	(24,008)	\$	36,339	\$	12,331
45	Total Operating Expenses	\$	696,345	\$	(325,131)	\$	371,214	\$	36,339	\$	407,553
				_				_			
46	Operating Margin Before Interest on L.T Debt	\$	(46,968)	\$	(1,008)	\$	(47,976)	\$	113,641	\$	65,665
47	MITCHEST ON LONG TERM CERT & OTHER REPUBLICANS	•	04.440		(0.040)	•					
47	INTEREST ON LONG-TERM DEBT & OTHER DEDUCTIONS	_\$	31,112	\$	(8,019)	_\$	23,093	\$		\$	23,093
48	MARGINS (LOSS) AFTER INTEREST EXPENSE	\$	(78,080)	\$	7,012	\$	(71,068)	\$	113,641	\$	42,572
40	MANAGES (LOSS) AL LEN MILINES! EXPENSE	Ψ	(10,000)	Φ	1,012	Φ	(11,000)	Φ	110,041	4	42,372
49	NON-OPERATING MARGINS	\$.	110	\$	_	\$	110	\$	_	\$	110
		•		•		•		•		•	110
50	NET MARGINS (LOSS)	\$	(77,970)	\$	7,012	\$	(70,958)	\$	113,641	\$	42,682

References:
Column (A): Cooperative Schedule C-1, Pages 1 and 2
Column (B): Schedule DTZ-8
Column (C): Column (A) + Column (B)
Column (D): Schedules DTZ-1
Column (E): Column (C) + Column (D)

¹ Staff recommendation reflects Duncan Rural Service Corporations initial revenue increase of \$147,406. In rebuttal testimony the company has requested an increase of \$167,705.

Duncan Rural Services Corporation Docket No. G-02528A-05-0314 Test Year Ended December 31, 2004 SUMMARY OF OPERATING INCOME ADJUSTMENTS - TEST YEAR

Ξ	STAFF <u>ADJUSTED</u>	318,028 5,210 323,238		950 110.026	13,753	3,116	154,098		46,098	8,726	54,824	25,048	30,523	3,058 60,129	٠.	8,491 3,606	11,826	- 17 568	9,479	56,520	367	19,639	(24,008)	371,214	(47,976)	23,093	(71,068)	110	(70,958)
[G] ADJ#6	Inferest Expense on Long Term Debt Ref: Sch DTZ-14		,	, ,	•		. .	•			. .									 - 		. ,	. .		•	(8,019)	8,019 \$	•	8,019 \$
(F) ADJ#5	Income Tax or Expense Ref. Sch DTZ-13		€ 9		ı				٠.			,		. .			, ,		• •		,		6,452	6,452 \$	(6,452) \$		(6,452) \$	•	(6,452) \$
(E) ADJ #4	Rate Case Expense Ref. Sch DTZ-12	s s				, ,	-									. .			(4,851)	(4,851)	,		 	(4,851) \$	4,851 \$	هه	4,851 \$	•	4,851 \$
[D] <u>ADJ</u> #3	ACC Assessment Charge Ref: Sch DTZ-11	(997)	,		•			,	• •	• •			<i>,</i> ,	. .					(1,472)	(1,472)			.].	\$ (1,472) \$	\$ 475 \$		\$ 475 \$		\$ 475 \$
[C] ADJ #2 Base		\$ (206.689) (118.453) - - \$ (325,142)	\$ (325,260)	• •		• •		•									, ,		. • 1		ı			\$ (325,260)	\$ 118	,	\$ 118	· •	\$ 118
(B) <u>ADJ #1</u>	Revenue Annualization Ref: Sch DTZ-9	· · · · · ,			ī		,					•				•			. •	. .	ı		. .	s	•				
<u>₹</u>	COMPANY AS FILED	\$ 206,689 118,453 319,025 5,210 \$ 649,377	\$ 325,260	950	13,753	3,116	154,098	•	46,098	8,726	54,824	25.048	30,523	3,058 60,129		3,606	11,826	17 568	15,802	62,843	367	19,639	39,191	\$ 696,345	\$ (46,968)	\$ 31,112	\$ (78,080)	\$ 110	\$ (77,970)
	DESCRIPTION REVENUES:	Sales Revenue of Gas - Base Cost of Gas Sales Revenue of Gas - Fuel Adjustor Sales Revenue of Gas - Margin (Non-gas) Other Operating Revenue Total Revenues	OPERATING EXPENSES: Gas Purchases Nicothulan Expenses	Supervisor Cyptators Mans & Savires	Measuring & Regulation Stations	Meters & House Regulators Other Expenses	Kents Distribution Expense - Operations	Distribution Expense • Maintenance Sunavision	Mains & Services Measuring & Regulation Stations	Services Meters & House Regulators	Other Equipment Distribution Expense - Maintenance	Consumer Accounts Expense Meter Reading Expense	Consumer Expense Reserve for Uncollectible Accounts	Information & Instruction ads Consumer Accounts Expense	Administrative and General Expense	Salaries Office Supplies and Expenses	Outside Services Employed Rate Case	Property Insurance Injuries and Damane Ins	Regulatory Commission Expense Miscellatory Commission Expense	Miscellal ECOLS General Administrative and General Expense	Interest Expense - Customer Deposits	Depreciation and Amountain Expense Tax Expense - Property	iax Expense - income laxes	Total Operating Expenses	Operating Margin Before Interest on L.T Debt	INTEREST ON LONG-TERM DEBT & OTHER DEDUCTIONS	MARGINS (LOSS) AFTER INTEREST EXPENSE	NON-OPERATING MARGINS	NET MARGINS (LOSS)
	LINE	- 4 w 4 w	9 1 0	9 6	: = :	13 2	12	16	8 6	27	22 23	25	26	28	30	32	8 8	35	37.8	38	4 :	4 4 4	3 4	45	46	47	48	49	20

IRVINE

BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

JEFF HATCH-MILLER
Chairman
WILLIAM A. MUNDELL
Commissioner
MARC SPITZER
Commissioner
MIKE GLEASON
Commissioner
KRISTIN K. MAYES
Commissioner

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF DUNCAN RURAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A RATE INCREASE

DOCKET NO. G-02528A-05-0314

SURREBUTTAL

TESTIMONY

OF

STEVE IRVINE

PUBLIC UTILITIES ANALYST III

UTILITIES DIVISION

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

DECEMBER 5, 2005

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY DUNCAN RURAL SERVICES CORPORATION DOCKET NO. G-02528A-05-0314

The surrebuttal testimony of Staff witness Steve Irvine addresses the following issues:

PGA Adjustor Bandwidth – Duncan Rural Services Corporation ("Duncan") proposes applying the existing \$0.10 PGA Adjustor bandwidth limit on a monthly basis, i.e., allowing \$0.10 variances each month instead of over the course of 12 months. Staff does not support this recommendation. This could result in increased variability in the PGA rate at a time when customer's bills are rising due to other conditions such as a recently approved surcharge, this rate case, and rising gas costs. Staff recommends approval of a line of credit from Duncan Valley Electric Cooperative to be used exclusively to finance growth of the under-collected PGA balance.

Combination of Summer and Winter Rates – Duncan proposes a higher winter per therm rate than the summer per therm rate. Given that customers will experience higher rates associated with the factors mentioned previously, Staff does not find it prudent to recommend a rate design that has higher costs in winter. Duncan's design would create an unnecessary cost burden during the winter season when use peaks for many customers. Staff recommends consolidation of the summer and winter commodity charges into a single commodity charge that applies all year, as shown in Staff Exhibit SPI-4.

<u>Uniform Commodity Rates</u> – Duncan proposes uniform Summer and uniform Winter commodity rates for all three customer classes. Staff adopted Duncan's proposed monthly service charges and subsequently determined the commodity rates giving consideration to Staff's cost of service study. Given that Staff's cost of service study indicates a different cost of service for each rate class, Staff recommends distinct commodity rates for each of the three rate classes as contained in SPI-4.

Revenue Annualization Adjustment – Surrebuttal Testimony of Staff witness Dan Zivan retracts an annualization adjustment that had increased test year revenue by \$2,574. However, Staff inadvertently used the unadjusted billing determinants to design the rates in its Direct Testimony. Since Staff's rate design already reflects the appropriate billing determinants, retraction of the revenue annualization adjustment has no effect on Staff's rate design (SPI-1 and SPI-4).

Adjusted Rate Design – Two implementation errors occurred when developing the rate design Staff recommended in its Direct Testimony (SPI-1). Staff now recommends the rate design as contained in SPI-4 to correct these errors. The commodity rate in the 250 cfh & Below class has changed from \$0.53480 to \$0.57280 per therm. The commodity rate in the 250 cfh to 425 cfh class has changed from \$0.42080 to \$0.28480. The commodity rate in the 425 cfh to 1000 cfh class has changed from \$0.74480 to \$0.74880.

In summary, Staff continues to advocate adoption of the same fundamental rate structure recommended in its Direct Testimony modified to correct implementation errors. Staff's recommended rate design is presented in Staff Exhibit SPI-4.

Surrebuttal Testimony of Steve Irvine Docket No. G-02528A-05-0314 Page 1

Please state your name, occupation, and business address.

Did you previously file Direct Testimony in this case?

What matters are addressed in your Surrebuttal Testimony?

implementation errors present in Staff's original rate design (SPI-1).

My business address is 1200 West Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85007.

This surrebuttal testimony addresses comments contained in the rebuttal testimonies of

Duncan Rural Services Corporation ("Duncan") witnesses Mr. Jack Shilling and Mr. John

V. Wallace regarding the Purchased Gas Adjustor's ("PGA") \$0.10 bandwidth, combining

Summer and Winter rates and uniform commodity rates across customer classes. This

surrebuttal also addresses the effect on rates from Staff's revocation of its \$2,574 revenue

annualization adjustment and submits a new rate design (SPI-4) as a result of

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INTRODUCTION

Yes.

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A. My name is Steve Irvine. I am a Public Utilities Analyst III employed by the Arizona Corporation Commission ("ACC" or "Commission") in the Utilities Division ("Staff").

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PGA ADJUSTOR \$0.10 BANDWIDTH

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Q. How is Duncan's current PGA adjustor rate calculated?

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the past 12 months' gas cost and subtracting base cost of gas. Use of this method results in less change in customers' bills from one month to the next than what would occur should rates change each month based on the actual cost of gas. The adjustor rate that this formula yields is further subject to a constraint that reduces the variability in the cost of gas paid by customers. That constraint comes in the form of a \$0.10 bandwidth that limits

Currently, Duncan's adjustor rate is determined each month by calculating the average of

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any new month's PGA rate to no more than a \$0.10 per therm difference from any rate present in the previous 12 months.

Q. What is Duncan proposing regarding the \$0.10 bandwidth on the PGA adjustor?

- A. Duncan proposes to apply the \$0.10 bandwidth limit on a monthly basis, i.e., allow \$0.10 variances each month instead of over the course of 12 months (Shilling Rebuttal at Page 8). Duncan's proposal to allow the PGA rate to change by as much as \$0.10 per therm each month has the potential to dramatically increase the variability in the PGA rate.
- Q. Does Staff agree with Duncan's proposal to change the \$0.10 bandwidth to allow a \$0.10 per therm change from one month to the next?
 - No. Several factors exist currently that make such a change untimely: Decision No. 68297 (November 14, 2005) approved a \$0.45 per therm surcharge, this rate case contemplates an increase in rates, and gas prices have been volatile and rising in the recent past. Changing the bandwidth implementation method at this time could result in increased burden to Duncan customers. Staff recognizes that a more restrictive bandwidth application can result in a larger under-collected PGA balance and increased financial burden for Duncan. Accordingly, Staff recommends approval of a line of credit from Duncan Valley Electric Cooperative to be prefexclusively to finance growth of the Duncan under-collected PGA balance. Specifically, Staff recommends a \$70,000 credit line to finance the under-collected PGA balance to the extent that the under-collection increases from the balance at the time of implementation of new rates as ordered in this rate case. This recommendation for a revolving line of credit is discussed in detail in Surrebuttal Testimony of Staff witness Daniel Zivan.

Surrebuttal Testimony of Steve Irvine Docket No. G-02528A-05-0314 Page 3

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UNIFORM SUMMER AND WINTER RATES

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- What has Duncan proposed regarding the summer and winter commodity rates? Q.
- In both Direct and Surrebuttal Testimony, Mr. Wallace proposes a higher winter per therm
 - rate than the summer per therm rate.
- What are Staff's comments regarding Mr. Wallace's proposal for distinct summer Q. and winter rates?
- As cited earlier, there are presently several conditions that lend to higher rates for Duncan A. customers: a recently approved \$0.45 per therm surcharge, an increased revenue requirement contemplated in this rate case, and the rising cost of gas. Duncan's current summer commodity rate currently is \$0.51 per therm and the winter commodity rate is \$0.80 per therm. Given that customers will experience higher rates associated with the factors mentioned previously, Staff does not find it prudent to recommend a rate design that has higher costs in Winter. Duncan's rate design would create an unnecessary cost burden during the Winter season when use peaks for many customers. Staff continues to recommend consolidation of the summer and winter commodity rate into a single commodity rate that applies all year, as shown in Staff Exhibit SPI-1.

UNIFORM COMMODITY RATES

- What is Duncan's proposal for the commodity rates for the three customer classes? Q.
- Duncan proposes uniform summer and uniform winter commodity rates for all three A. customer classes (Wallace Rebuttal at Page 10). More specifically, Duncan proposes a \$0.73 per therm winter commodity rate for all three rate classes and a \$0.26 per therm the summer commodity rate for all three customer classes.

Surrebuttal Testimony of Steve Irvine Docket No. G-02528A-05-0314 Page 4

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- Q. What support does Duncan provide for its proposal for uniform commodity rates among the three customer classes?
- A. Duncan offers the following statement (Wallace Rebuttal at Page 10).

Besides the differences in the service line and meter that are recovered in the fixed monthly charge, the other distribution costs to serve the three customer classes are similar. Therefore, DRSC is recommending that the summer and winter rates be equal for all three classes.

- Q. What does Staff's cost of service study reveal regarding whether Staff's or Duncan's rate design more closely matches the cost to serve the three customer classes?
- A. Staff's cost of service study indicates that Staff's proposed rate design is closer to the actual cost of service than the rate design proposed by Duncan.
- Q. What is Staff's recommendation for commodity rates?
- A. Staff recommends the same monthly customer charges proposed by Duncan. Staff also recommends all but one of Duncan's proposed service charges. Given these components of the rate design, the commodity rates must be determined to provide the revenue requirement. Since Staff's cost of service study indicates that the three customer classes do not contribute equally to the system rate of return, Staff selected a distinct commodity rate for each of the three rate classes. Accordingly, Staff recommends the commodity rates presented in SPI-4.

STAFF'S REVENUE ANNUALIZATION ADJUSTMENT

- Q. How does retraction of Staff's previous recommendation for a revenue annualization adjustment of \$2,574 affect Staff's rate design?
- A. The Surrebuttal Testimony of Staff witness Dan Zivan retracts an annualization adjustment that had increased test year revenue by \$2,574. Properly reflecting the now

retracted annualization adjustment would have required increasing billing determinants. Spreading the revenue requirement over a larger billing determinant base would have resulted in lower rates. However, Staff inadvertently used the unadjusted billing determinants to design the rates in its Direct Testimony. The unadjusted billing determinants should be used with Staff's revised position. Since Staff's rate design already reflects the appropriate billing determinants, retraction of the revenue annualization adjustment has no effect on Staff's rate design (SPI-1 and SPI-4).

ADJUSTED RATE DESIGN

- Q. Does Staff continue to recommend the rate design contained in its Direct Testimony (SPI-1)?
- A. No. Staff discovered two implementation errors in development of its rate design. One error double counted revenues from service related charges. The other error incorrectly derived relative customer class data from the cost of service study. Staff now recommends the rate design contained in SPI-4 to correct the errors.

- Q. Do the changes in SPI-4 represent a significant change in the structure of Staff's rate design?
- A. The structure of Staff's revised rate design is unchanged. However, the revenue spread among customer classes changed.

- Q. Please provide a summary of changes from present rates to Staff's recommended rates.
- A. The commodity rate in the 250 cubic feet per hour ("cfh") & Below class has changed from \$0.53480 to \$0.57280 per therm. The commodity rate in the 250 cfh to 425 cfh class has changed from \$0.42080 to \$0.28480. The commodity rate in the 425 cfh to 1000 cfh

Surrebuttal Testimony of Steve Irvine Docket No. G-02528A-05-0314 Page 6

A.

Q. What are the effects of this change to rates in the in the 425 cfh to 1000 cfh class?

A. The "Return Index" decreases from its present level of 0.61 to 0.19. Based on average monthly usage of 701 therms, a customer would pay \$962.07, an increase of 33.98 percent, or \$243.97. This bill calculation includes the monthly minimum charge, commodity charge, and an estimated PGA rate. Taxes, assessments, surcharges, and

class has changed from \$0.74480 to \$0.74880. Schedules SPI-4 and SPI-5 reflect these adjustments. It should also be noted that SPI-5, Page 1 of 4, now includes typical monthly bills based on an average usage for a whole year in addition to bills based on seasonally averaged winter and summer usage. This line is marked 'Annual'.

Q. What are the effects of this change to rates in the 250 cfh & Below class?

A. The "Return Index" for this class decreases from its present level of 0.74 to 0.68. Based on average monthly usage of 44 therms, a customer would pay \$69.70, an increase of 24.93 percent, or \$13.91. This bill calculation includes the monthly minimum charge, commodity charge, and an estimated PGA rate. Taxes, assessments, surcharges, and surcredits are not included in the calculations. Effects of rate changes on customer bills over a range of use levels for each of the rate classes are shown in Schedule SPI-5.

Q. What are the effects of this change to rates in the 250 cfh to 425 cfh class?

The "Return Index" increases from its present level of 4.12 to 5.10. Based on average monthly usage of 741 therms, a customer would pay \$660.62, an increase of 12.81 percent, or \$75.00. This bill calculation includes the monthly minimum charge, commodity charge, and an estimated PGA rate. Taxes, assessments, surcharges, and surcredits are not included in the calculations. Effects of rate changes on customer bills over a range of use levels for each of the rate classes are shown in Schedule SPI-5.

Surrebuttal Testimony of Steve Irvine Docket No. G-02528A-05-0314 Page 7 surcredits are not included in

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surcredits are not included in the calculations. Effects of rate changes on customer bills over a range of use levels for each of the rate classes are shown in Schedule SPI-5.

SUMMARY OF STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

- Q. Please provide a brief summary of Staff's recommendations.
- A. Staff's recommendations are as follows:
 - 1. Staff recommends approval of a \$70,000 credit line to finance the under-collected PGA balance to the extent that the under-collection increases from the balance at the time of implementation of new rates as ordered in this rate case.
 - 2. Staff recommends approval of rates shown on page 1 of Schedule SPI-1.
- Q. Does this conclude your Surrebuttal Testimony?
- A. Yes, it does.

Duncan Rural Services Corp. Docket No. G-02528A-05-0314 Test Year Ended Dec. 31, 2004 Rate Design

RATE DESIGN

	Present rates	Company Proposed Rates	% change Prop	osed Rates	% change
Monthly Minimum Charge		1	7	1	9
<250	\$15.00	\$20.00	33.33%	\$20.00	33.33%
250<425	\$22.50		33.33%	\$30.00	33.33%
425<1000	\$30.00		33.33%	\$40.00	33.33%
Energy (Commodity) Rate - Per Therm					
< <u>250</u>					
winter	\$0.8000		-8.75%	\$0.57280	-28.40%
summer	\$0.51405	\$0.26000	-49.42%	\$0.57280	11.43%
250<425				1	
winter	\$0.80000		-8.75%	\$0.28480	-64.40%
summer	\$0.51405	\$0.26000	-49.42%	\$0.28480	-44.60%
425<1000					
winter	\$0.8000	\$0.73000	-8.75%	\$0.74880	-6.40%
summer	\$0.51405	\$0.26000	-49.42%	\$0.74880	45.67%
Service Related Charges					
Establishment of Service - Regular Hour	\$35.00		%00.0	\$35.00	0.00%
Establishment of Service - After Hour	\$50.00		%00.0	\$20.00	%00.0
Reconect/Re-establishment of Service - Regular Hour	\$20.00		0.00%	\$20.00	%00.0
Reconect/Re-establishment of Service - After Hour	\$75.00		0.00%	\$75.00	0.00%
After Hours Service Call*	\$50.00		0.00%	\$50.00	0.00%
Meter Re-read (No charge for Read error)	\$30.00		0.00%	\$30.00	0.00%
Meter Test Fee	\$50.00		0.00%	\$50.00	0.00%
Insufficient Funds Check	\$20.00	\$20.00	0.00%	\$20.00	0.00%
Interest on Consumer Depoits	3.00%	**Variable		%00'9	
Late/Deferred Payment (Per Month)	0.00%	1.50%		1.50%	
*One hour minimum					
**Based on Three Month Non-Financial					
rederal Keserve Commercial Paper Kate					

TYPICAL BILL ANALYSIS
BASED ON AVERAGE THERM CONSUMPTION

250 cfh & Below Winter Summer 250 cfh & Below Annual Annual Above 250 cfh & Uniter Summer 250 cfh to 425 cfh Winter					
9.425 cfb	Avg Therms Used	Present	Proposed	Dollar	Percent
\$ 425 cfb	Per Bill	Rates	Rates	Increase	Increase
\$.425.cfh	76	\$92.28	\$119.13	\$ 26.85	29.09%
, 425 cfh	ır 20	\$29.42	\$36.45	\$ 7.02	23.87%
	44	\$55.79	\$71.13	\$ 15.34	27.49%
		\$287.63	\$370.08	\$ 82.45	28.66%
0,	ır 997	\$745.60	\$854.56	\$ 108.96	14.61%
		\$585.61	\$685.31	\$ 99.70	17.02%
Above 425 cfh to 1,000 cfh Winter	τ.	\$1,475.73		\$ 418.67	28.37%
Above 425 cfh to 1,000 cfh Summer	ır 128	\$122.81		\$ 23.02	18.75%
Above 425 cfh to 1,000 cfh Annual	701	\$718.09		\$ 197.11	27.45%

Staff Proposed						
		Avg Therms Used	Present	Proposed	Dollar	Percent
		Per Bill	Rates	Rates*	Increase	Increase
250 cfh & Below	Winter	76	\$92.28	\$107.11	\$14.83	16.07%
250 cfh & Below	Summer	20	\$29.42	\$42.67	\$13.25	45.02%
250 cfh & Below	Annual	44	\$55.79	\$69.70	\$13.91	24.93%
Above 250 cfh to 425 cfh	Winter	262	\$287.63	\$253.33	-\$34.31	-11.93%
Above 250 cfh to 425 cfh	Summer	266	\$745.60	\$879.30	\$133.69	17.93%
Above 250 cfh to 425 cfh	Annual	741	\$585.61	\$660.62	\$75.00	12.81%
Above 425 cfh to 1,000 cfh	Winter	1,430	\$1,475.73		\$445.56	30.19%
Above 425 cfh to 1,000 cfh	Summer	128	\$122.81		\$85.59	%69.69
Above 425 cfh to 1,000 cfh	Annual	701	\$718.09		\$243.97	33.98%

*Note that Staff has proposed a single annual rate. This column represents bills given average seasonal usage.

BASED ON VARIOUS THERM CONSUMPTION LEVELS **250 cfh & Below**

								_		, ,				
			Company					Company			Staff			
	1	Winter	i	Winter			ummer		ummer			Year	,	
	1 -	Present		roposed	%		resent		roposed	%		oposed	%	%
Therm	L	Rates	<u> </u>	Rates	Change		Rates		Rates	Change		Rates	Change	Change
Consumption													over	over
													winter	summer
0	\$	15.00	\$	20.00	33.33%	\$	15.00	\$	20.00	33.33%	\$	20.00	33.33%	33.33%
25	\$	40.28	\$	38.25	-5.03%	\$	33.13	\$	26.50	-20.00%	\$	48.49	20.40%	46.38%
50	\$	65.55	\$	56.50	-13.81%	\$	51.25	\$	33.00	-35.61%	\$	76.98	17.44%	50.20%
60	\$	75.66	\$	63.80	-15.68%	\$	58.50	\$	35.60	-39.15%	\$	88.38	16.81%	51.06%
70	\$	85.77	\$	71.10	-17.10%	\$	65.75	\$	38.20	-41.90%	\$	99.77	16.32%	51.73%
75	\$	90.83	\$	74.75	- 17.70%	\$	69.38	\$	39.50	-43.07%	\$	105.47	16.12%	52.02%
80	\$	95.88	\$	78.40	-18.23%	\$	73.00	\$	40.80	-44.11%	\$	111.17	15.94%	52.27%
90	\$	105.99	\$	85.70	-19.14%	\$	80.25	\$	43.40	-45.92%	\$	122.56	15.64%	52.72%
100	\$	116.10	\$	93.00	-19.90%	\$	87.51	\$	46.00	-47.43%	\$	133.96	15.38%	53.09%
125	\$	141.38	\$	111.25	-21.31%	\$	105.63	\$	52.50	-50.30%	\$	162.45	14.91%	53.79%
150	\$	166.65	\$	129.50	-22.29%	\$	123.76	\$	59.00	-52.33%	\$	190.94	14.57%	54.28%
175	\$	191.93	\$	147.75	-23.02%	\$	141.88	\$	65.50	-53.84%	\$	219.43	14.33%	54.65%
200	\$	217.20	\$	166.00	-23.57%	\$	160.01	\$	72.00	-55.00%	\$	247.92	14.14%	54.94%
250	\$	267.75	\$	202.50	-24.37%	\$	196.26	\$	85.00	-56.69%	\$	304.90	13.87%	55.35%
300	\$	318.30	\$	239.00	-24.91%	\$	232.52	\$	98.00	-57.85%	\$	361.88	13.69%	55.64%
350	\$	368.85	\$	275.50	-25.31%	\$	268.77	\$	111.00	-58.70%	\$	418.85	13.56%	55.84%
400	\$	419.40	\$	312.00	-25.61%	\$	305.02	\$	124.00	-59.35%	\$	475.83	13.46%	56.00%
450	\$	469.95	\$	348.50	-25.84%	\$	341.27	\$	137.00	-59.86%	\$	532.81	13.38%	56.13%
500	\$	520.50	\$	385.00	-26.03%	\$	377.53	\$	150.00	-60.27%	\$	589.79	13.31%	56.23%
750	\$	773.25	\$	567.50	-26.61%	\$	558.79	\$	215.00	-61.52%	\$	874.69	13.12%	56.53%
1000	\$ 1	1,026.00	\$	750.00	-26.90%	\$	740.05	\$	280.00	-62.16%	\$ 1	,159.58	13.02%	56.69%

NOTE:

Fuel Adjustor Included in Present Rates	\$0.2110
Fuel Adjustor Included in Staff Proposed Rates	\$0.5668
Fuel Adjustor Included in Company Proposed Rates	\$0.5668

BASED ON VARIOUS THERM CONSUMPTION LEVELS Above 250 cfh to 425 cfh

	V	Vinter		ompany Winter		 S	Summer		ompany ummer			Staff Year		
	Present Proposed		%	Present		Proposed		%	Pr	oposed	%	%		
Therm	Rates		Rates		Change	Rates		Rates		Change		Rates	Change	Change
Consumption													over	over
													winter	summer
0	\$	22.50	\$	30.00	33.33%	\$	22.50	\$	30.00	33.33%	\$	30.00	33.33%	33.33%
25	\$	47.78	\$	48.25	0.99%	\$	40.63	\$	36.50	-10.16%	\$	51.29	7.36%	26.25%
50	\$	73.05	\$	66.50	-8.97%	\$	58.75	\$	43.00	-26.81%	\$	72.58	-0.64%	23.53%
60	\$	83.16	\$	73.80	-11.26%	\$	66.00	\$	45.60	-30.91%	\$	81.10	-2 .48%	22.87%
70	\$	93.27	\$	81.10	-13.05%	\$	73.25	\$	48.20	-34.20%	\$	89.61	-3.92%	22.33%
75	\$	98.33	\$	84.75	-13.81%	\$	76.88	\$	49.50	-35.61%	\$	93.87	-4.53%	22.10%
80	\$	103.38	\$	88.40	-14.49%	\$	80.50	\$	50.80	-36.90%		98.13	-5.08%	21.89%
90	\$	113.49	\$	95.70	-15.68%	\$	87.75	\$	53.40	-39.15%	\$	106.64	-6.03%	21.52%
100	\$	123.60	\$	103.00	-16.67%	\$	95.01	\$	56.00	-41.06%		115.16	-6.83%	21.21%
125	\$	148.88	\$	121.25	-18.56%	\$	113.13	\$	62.50	-44.75%	\$	136.45	-8.35%	20.61%
150	\$	174.15	\$	139.50	-19.90%	\$	131.26	\$	69.00	-47.43%	\$	157.74	-9.42%	20.17%
175	\$	199.43	\$	157.75	-20.90%	\$	149.38	\$	75.50	-49.46%	\$	179.03	-10.23%	19.84%
200		224.70	\$	176.00	-21.67%	\$	167.51	\$	82.00	-51.05%		200.32	-10.85%	19.59%
250		275.25	\$	212.50	-22.80%	\$	203.76	\$	95.00	-53.38%		242.90	-11.75%	19.21%
300	\$	325.80	\$	249.00	-23.57%	\$	240.02	\$	108.00	-55.00%	\$	285.48	-12.38%	18.94%
350	\$	376.35	\$	285.50	-24.14%	\$	276.27	\$	121.00	-56.20%	\$	328.05	-12.83%	18.75%
400	\$	426.90	\$	322.00	-24.57%	\$	312.52	\$	134.00	-57.12%	\$	370.63	-13.18%	18.60%
450	,	477.45	\$	358.50	-24.91%	\$	348.77	\$	147.00	-57.85%	\$	413.21	-13.45%	18.48%
500	\$	528.00	\$	395.00	-25.19%	\$	385.03	\$	160.00	-58.44%	\$	455.79	-13.68%	18.38%
750	\$	780.75	\$	577.50	-26.03%	\$	566.29	\$	225.00	-60.27%		668.69	-14.35%	18.08%
1000		,033.50	\$	760.00	-26.46%	\$	747.55	\$	290.00	-61.21%	\$	881.58	-14.70%	17.93%
1250	\$1	,286.25	\$	942.50	-26.72%	\$	928.81	\$	355.00	-61.78%	\$ 1	,094.48	-14.91%	17.84%
1500	\$1	,539.00	\$ 1	1,125.00	-26.90%	\$	1,110.08	\$	420.00	-62.16%	\$ 1	,307.38	-15.05%	17.77%
1750	\$ 1	,791.75	\$ 1	1,307.50	-27.03%	\$	1,291.34	\$	485.00	-62.44%	\$ 1	,520.27	-15.15%	17.73%
2000	\$2	,044.50	\$ 1	1,490.00	-27.12%	\$	1,472.60	\$	550.00	-62.65%	\$ 1	1,733.17	-15.23%	17.69%
2500	\$2	,550.00	\$ '	1,855.00	-27.25%	\$	1,835.13	\$	680.00	-62.95%	\$ 2	2,158.96	-15.33%	17.65%
3000		,055.50		2,220.00	-27.34%		2,197.65	\$	810.00	-63.14%		-	-15.41%	17.61%
4000	\$4	,066.50	\$ 2	2,950.00	-27.46%	\$:	2,922.70		,070.00	-63.39%		-	-15.50%	17.57%
5000	\$5	,077.50	\$ 3	3,680.00	-27.52%	\$	3,647.75	\$ 1	1,330.00	-63.54%	\$ 4	1,287.92	-15.55%	17.55%

NOTE:

Fuel Adjustor Included in Present Rates	\$0.2110
Fuel Adjustor Included in Staff Proposed Rates	\$0.5668
Fuel Adjustor Included in Company Proposed Rates	\$0.5668

BASED ON VARIOUS THERM CONSUMPTION LEVELS Above 425 cfh to 1,000 cfh

					-			_	
		Company			Company		Staff		
	Winter	Winter		Summer	Summer		Year		
Therm	Present Proposed		%	Present	Proposed	%	Proposed	%	%
Consumption	Rates	Rates	Change	Rates	Rates	Change	Rates	Change	Change
								over	over
								winter	summer
0	\$ 30.00	\$ 40.00	\$0.33	\$ 30.00	\$ 40.00	33.33%	\$ 40.00	33.33%	33.33%
10	\$ 40.11	\$ 47.30	\$0.18	\$ 37.25	\$ 42.60	14.36%	\$ 53.16	32.53%	42.70%
20	\$ 50.22	\$ 54.60	\$0.09	\$ 44.50	\$ 45.20	1.57%	\$ 66.31	32.04%	49.01%
50 50	\$ 80.55	\$ 76.50	-\$0.05	\$ 66.25	\$ 53.00	-20.00%	\$ 105.78	31.32%	59.66%
100	\$ 131.10	\$ 113.00	-\$0.14	\$ 102.51	\$ 66.00	-35.61%	\$ 171.56	30.86%	67.37%
150	\$ 181.65	\$ 149.50	-\$0.14	\$ 138.76	\$ 79.00	-43.07%	\$ 237.34	30.66%	71.04%
200	\$ 232.20	\$ 149.50	-\$0.10	\$ 175.01	\$ 79.00	-43.07 % -47.43%	\$ 303.12	30.54%	73.20%
250 250	\$ 232.20	\$ 100.00	-\$0.21	\$ 211.26	\$ 105.00	-50.30%	\$ 368.90	30.47%	74.62%
300	\$ 333.30	\$ 259.00	-\$0.21	\$ 247.52	\$ 103.00	-52.33%	\$ 434.68	30.47 %	74.02 % 75.62%
350 350	\$ 383.85	\$ 295.50	-\$0.23	\$ 283.77	\$ 131.00	-52.33 % -53.84%	\$ 500.45	30.42%	76.36%
400	\$ 434.40	\$ 295.50	-\$0.23 -\$0.24	\$ 320.02	\$ 131.00	-55.00%	\$ 566.23	30.35%	76.94%
450 450	\$ 484.95	\$ 368.50	-\$0.24 -\$0.24	\$ 356.27	\$ 144.00	-55.93%	\$ 632.01	30.33%	76.94% 77.40%
		\$ 405.00			\$ 170.00				
500 750			-\$0.24		\$ 170.00	-56.69%	\$ 697.79	30.31%	77.77%
750	\$ 788.25	\$ 587.50	-\$0.25	•		-59.04%	\$ 1,026.69	30.25%	78.93%
1000	\$1,041.00	\$ 770.00	-\$0.26	\$ 755.05	\$ 300.00	-60.27%	\$ 1,355.58	30.22%	79.54%
1250	\$1,293.75	\$ 952.50	-\$0.26	\$ 936.31	\$ 365.00	-61.02%	\$ 1,684.48	30.20%	79.91%
1500	\$ 1,546.50	\$ 1,135.00	-\$0.27	\$1,117.58	\$ 430.00	-61.52%	\$ 2,013.38	30.19%	80.16%
1750	\$1,799.25	\$ 1,317.50	-\$0.27	\$1,298.84	\$ 495.00	-61.89%	\$ 2,342.27	30.18%	80.34%
2000	\$ 2,052.00	\$1,500.00	-\$0.27	\$1,480.10	\$ 560.00	-62.16%	\$ 2,671.17	30.17%	80.47%
2500	\$2,557.50	\$1,865.00	-\$0.27	\$1,842.63	\$ 690.00	-62.55%	\$ 3,328.96	30.16%	80.66%
3000	\$3,063.00	\$2,230.00	-\$0.27	\$2,205.15	\$ 820.00	-62.81%	\$ 3,986.75	30.16%	80.79%
3500	\$3,568.50	\$2,595.00	-\$0.27	\$ 2,567.68	\$ 950.00	-63.00%	\$ 4,644.55	30.15%	80.89%
4000	\$4,074.00	\$ 2,960.00	-\$0.27	\$ 2,930.20	\$ 1,080.00	-63.14%	\$ 5,302.34	30.15%	80.95%
4500	\$4,579.50	\$3,325.00	-\$0.27	\$ 3,292.73	\$1,210.00	-63.25%	\$ 5,960.13	30.15%	81.01%
5000	\$ 5,085.00	\$3,690.00	-\$0.27	\$ 3,655.25	\$ 1,340.00	-63.34%	\$ 6,617.92	30.15%	81.05%
5500	\$ 5,590.50	\$4,055.00	-\$0.27	\$4,017.78	\$ 1,470.00	-63.41%	\$ 7,275.71	30.14%	81.09%
6000	\$6,096.00	\$4,420.00	-\$0.27	\$4,380.30	\$ 1,600.00	-63.47%	\$ 7,933.51	30.14%	81.12%

NOTE:

Fuel Adjustor Included in Present Rates \$0.2110

Fuel Adjustor Included in Staff Proposed Rates \$0.5668

Fuel Adjustor Included in Company Proposed Rate \$0.5668